

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, OCT. 2, 1854.

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## The Irish Exodus.

The most reliable accounts from Europe lead to the conclusion that the great movement which has been impelling the population of Ireland almost en masse across the Atlantic, has at last received a check. It is believed that in future the emigration will be comparatively scattering, composed of those who come for the purpose of rejoining friends already here, or who have some plan and purpose in view, more definite than that of merely flying from the one country to the other. A very sensible and marked falling off in this emigration may therefore be looked for. It will probably return to the point at which it stood before the great famine panic, if it does not touch a much lower one.

For this, many reasons may be assigned, but the chief ones appear to be that between famine and emigration the population of the island has been fairly brought within the resources of the country for a comfortable subsistence—that the great evil of absent landlords and mortgaged and rack-rented estates have worked their own cure by sweeping the landlords as well as the tenants—the ownership of the land has, in many cases, passed into other and better hands, and been sub-divided among proprietors who have the means and the energy to improve it. During the years of distress, labor was given to the destitute, upon public works, at government expense, which, although unprofitable in a commercial point of view, still tend to the advancement of the country. The immense emigration of the farming class has lessened the number of bidders for farms, and has therefore placed the tenants less in the power of landed proprietors, and enabled them to obtain fairer terms. Besides all this, there is a necessity, as, in fact, forced attention to manufactures, and the laces, lawns, linens and other fabrics are no longer exclusively confined in their production to the Northern province. Ireland is no longer likely to be the great exception to the progress of the age, as her great national fair at Dublin, proved by surprising the world with her proficiency in arts and manufactures. The terrible visitation of famine stilled for a time the outcry of the brawling demagogue, or left it unheeded. It compelled the imperial government into a more liberal policy. It broke up forever the worship of the potato. It conquered the *vis inertia* of centuries, and drove the Irish masses to manufacturing or anything else, by proving to them that agriculture alone, in so densely populated a country, would not keep them from starvation. Capital from England has, at length, begun to seek investment in Ireland, as it is doing in this country and elsewhere; but it appears to be a mistake to suppose that the population that has died or left is to be replaced, to any great extent, from the neighboring island. The census does not show any great proportion of English or Scotchmen in Ireland—nothing at all to compare with the number of Irish in England and Scotland.

After all that has been said of the "Exodus," it amounted in fact to nothing more than the operation of natural laws, under which population sought to attain its level by pouring from an over-crowded country upon a sparsely settled one—and of labor leaving a glutted market to seek one in which a more active demand at better prices existed. As the level begins to be reached, the rush begins to abate. Ireland, in proportion to the number of acres of fertile land under actual tillage, is not more densely populated than some of the New England States, while the average produce per acre is very much greater—the population is not quite twice as dense as of the State of New York, while the products of the soil are far larger.

The effects of the stoppage of Irish emigration, for good or for evil, will be differently viewed by different persons. Capital will find a less supply of labor to carry out its great projects for the physical development of the country—perhaps those projects may be safely delayed for a time, and this pressure will be chiefly felt in the non-slaveholding States, where love for negroes and hatred of Irishmen is alike a tenet of religion and philanthropy, as well as the leading dogma of a formidable political association.

**Extension of the Roanoke Valley Railroad.**  
We have received a letter from N. J. Palmer, Esq., editor of the *Milton Spectator*, calling our attention to the fact that a Convention is to be held at Yanceyville, Caswell County, on the 16th of November, for the purpose of aiding in the proposition to attend the Roanoke Valley Railroad from Clarksville through the counties of Person and Caswell, to the Coal Mines near Leaksville, in the County of Rockingham, which are said to be inexhaustible. Mr. Palmer contends that the proposed extension of the Roanoke Valley Railroad will be of the greatest advantage to our town and Railroad, as it will give us a connection with the upper Roanoke or Dan River, and with Milton and Yanceyville, in Caswell, as well as with the Rockingham Coal mines. The Road will have to be extended 40 miles. It is suggested that Wilmington be represented.

This appears to be the state of the case. The difficulty which we see in the matter is this: The Clarksville or Roanoke Valley Railroad connects with the Raleigh and Gaston Road—the Raleigh and Gaston Road comes down to our Road at Weldon, 161 miles from Wilmington, and not much over 60 miles from Petersburg, and a little over 80 from Norfolk. It is hardly possible that any freight would get our Road from Weldon. The distance would act against us too strongly in the matter of coal and most other heavy freight.

However, we have stated the affair as plainly as we could. It remains for our people to take such action as to them may seem best. We certainly give our best wishes for the success of our friends in Caswell and Rockingham in their efforts for the road's advancement, and to use a hackneyed phrase, the "development of their resources."

The Directors of the North Carolina Railroad met at Greensboro' on the 20th inst., John M. Morehead, President, and Francis Fries, Caleb Phipps, John Berry, Samuel Hargrave, Charles Fisher and Robert P. Dick, were present. Agents were appointed at Charlotte, Harrisburg and Concord, on the Western end of the Road, and Goldsboro', Whitley's, Smithfield, Stalling's and Raleigh, on the East. The salaries of these officers were fixed at \$150 to \$600 per annum. The President was authorized to contract with the Post-Office Department for carrying the mails over such portions of the Road as are completed, provided \$100 per mile be allowed for this service, and the Company's own schedule fix the time of running. A tariff of freights and general rules and regulations for the Company were adopted and a number of copies ordered to be printed in pamphlet form. About five cents per mile was fixed as the price for carrying passengers.

## British Anti-Slavery Trade Philanthropy.

Canot's book on the African Slave Trade relates a characteristic incident, illustrative of the hollowness of, at least, half the blatant philanthropy of the present times, and, we suppose, of past times also. It seems that Canot, after twenty years spent in the slave trade, got sick of it, and, with a view of carrying on a lawful traffic, bought from an African potentate a certain amount of territory at Cape Mount, somewhere on the coast, not far from Monrovia, and established a factory, for the purpose of trading with the natives for the products of industry. The officers of the vessels composing the British squadron on the coast, used to call for supplies, and frequently partook of the hospitality of the reformed slave. On one occasion, while some of these officers were at dinner with him, the native prince, with a rabble of negroes at his heels, burst in upon them, having a native gambler, naked and with a rope round his neck, and stated that the fellow had gambled off, first, everything he could raise, and afterwards staked and lost to him one leg—then the other leg—then his arms—then his head—and finally all the rest of himself. The savage came to see if any of the white men would buy his prize, otherwise he would take him down to the beach and cut his throat, which he certainly would and could do, according to African usage. Twenty dollars would save the fellow's life, and yet the ultra philanthropic guests sat perfectly quiet, and coolly let the "colored brother" be carried out to execution. Canot privately whispered to his clerk, who bought the gambler and saved his life. Subsequently the transaction came to the knowledge of the philanthropists, and was marked in black characters against the man who dealt in human flesh. Great is philanthropy!

**Confidential.**  
The "young 'uns" of the *Weldon Patriot*, in their issue of the 28th, pitch into "Father Loring" pretty sharply, because the aforesaid Father Loring, sometime since in the *Commercial*, did rather beat down upon "Young America," and especially that portion of Young America embodied in the persons of the proprietors of the *Weldon Patriot*. The *Herald*, of this place, having pretty plainly intimated that the Whig party was ridden to death by the nightmare of Fogyism, the *Weldonians* expressed their cordial concurrence with the views of the *Herald*, which caused the *Commercial* to take up the cudgels. The Young Americans replied by calling the editor of the *Commercial* "antidivulian!"—accuse him of having tried to teach them "insubordination," and furthermore said, that if not as old men, they may be as old Whigs—intimate that "men outlive their wisdom and discretion sometimes," with much more of the same unpleasant character.

Now, all this is unedifying and rebellious in the extreme. It is worse than mutiny—it is "fat burglary!" and the veteran of the "Commercial" mistake friend Squiggins down a peg—must apply fatherly correction, admonition and castigation—such things are "tolerable and not to be endured." Didn't our neighbor "raise" the youngster in his office, and train him in the way he should go, and have the right to whip him, metaphorically speaking. Very, very, and soundly, at that; tell him he's a "Jesus!"—that's the way to fix him. "Antidivulian!" indeed!

**"Snail."**  
Mr. R. C. Chisholm, Railroad Agent at Whiteville, Columbus county, writes us that, on the 28th of last month, he killed, at or near the depot, a rattlesnake, measuring seven feet five inches in length, ten inches and a half round the middle, and weighing a tail with twenty-six rattles on it. The skin has been stuffed and hung up in the piazza of the warehouse, where the occasional scream of a lady passenger testifies to her appreciation of his snake-slaying. (N. B.—Not having the honor, glory and sublime felicity of writing ourselves "Benedict," we have nothing to say about scaring the ladies—perhaps—but never mind—that's not our business.) Mr. Chisholm promises to send us the next seven-footer he catches alive for a pet. We feel pretty confident of being able to train him up in the way he should go, and make him a respectable and well-behaved serpent, although we hardly contemplate making him sleep under our bed *la California* as a guard for our treasures.

The rattlesnake after all is a jolly fellow—provided with natural castenets, and never strikes without sounding them, as much as to say, "Look out—I'm coming, and I'm 'some' when I do come." He is also a scientific personage—a "professor," we ought to say, being the great prototype of the animal magnetists, practicing his powers of ocular fascination upon squirrels, birds, and other "small deer."

## Savannah.

The Savannah Georgian of Wednesday gives the deaths in that city on Monday. The total is eleven—seven by yellow fever. This exhibits a gratifying abatement in the mortality. It is said, however, that the white population is now reduced to that of a mere village, one estimate putting it as low as sixteen hundred. It is proper to remark, however, that the distress occasioned by the ravages of the epidemic always survives its ravages. The families left without support, from the deaths of their only protectors, upon whom they depended for the means of existence—the scanty resources of the poor totally exhausted by the deprivation of labor, and the drain made by sickness—the thousand and one hardships which will suggest themselves to all who may take the trouble to think of the matter, appeal as strongly in favor of the suffering people of our sister city now as even in the very height of the fever. We trust, therefore, that the liberal hand will not be withheld, but that all will give their mite in proportion to their means. The proceedings of a meeting, held in the Court House last night, will be found in another column. Whatever is to be done should be done at once.

In speaking of the reports in regard to the point to which the white population of Savannah is at present reduced, by the panic arising from the presence of yellow fever, the Georgian says that these reports ridiculously under-estimate the number. Instead of some 1,600, at which one report places it, the Georgian feels certain that there are at least six to seven thousand white persons in Savannah, at the present time. It is also a mistake to suppose, as some do, that the black population is exempt from the visitation of the fever; the mortality among them, however, is very small, compared with the whites.

Hon. Joseph W. Jackson, late member of Congress from the Savannah District, Ga., died of Yellow Fever, at his residence in Savannah, on the 28th inst. Mr. Jackson was an able politician, of the Strictest Southern Rights School, and had occupied many prominent positions in his native State. A man of unscrupulous honesty and the most chivalrous and unflinching integrity, he goes to the grave with the respect of all who ever knew him.

The Office of the Pee Dee Star, published at Wadesboro', in this State, is offered for sale by the proprietor, F. M. Paul. The materials are all new, having been purchased within the year. The price asked is \$1,600.

P. S. The "Star" has just come to hand, announcing its transfer to Mr. J. T. Powell, by whom it will hereafter be published as a Democratic paper.

The papers of the State are beginning to agitate for an increase of the Salaries of State officers. We heartily concur in the movement, although we confess that, so far, our attention has only been directed to the Salaries of the Governor and the Judges, which we have always regarded as altogether too low. The Governor of the State is required to reside at the seat of Government—he is expected to extend the hospitalities of the Executive Mansion on a scale somewhat in keeping with what is expected from a Governor of North Carolina, and this upon two thousand dollars a year.

It is for any man, at all competent to fill the office, a great sacrifice to become a candidate for the gubernatorial Chair of the State, involving, as it does, an abandonment of his business, the removal of his family, and the necessity of spending a yearly sum much above his official income. We do not believe that any Governor, for years upon years, has been able to bring his expenses nearly within the limits of his salary; and no man can pretend to enter upon the office, without calculating for a drain upon his private resources. The tendency of this lowliness of salary, instead of being democratical, is eminently aristocratic, since no man, no matter how competent, can prudently aspire to the honors and expenses of Governorship unless backed by more or less of private resources.

The pay of judicial officers ought to bear some proportion to the emoluments of first class lawyers at the bar—for certainly the best legal talent and learning is required for the bench; and yet who will say that less than two thousand dollars, a good part of which is consumed in traveling expenses, bears such proportion.

We have received the following letter from an esteemed friend and a leading citizen of Onslow county. We publish it, as the readiest means of drawing attention to the subject, and obtaining the desired information:—

Messrs. FULTON & PRICE:  
Gentlemen:—It would not do to be desirable to many persons to ascertain, at an early date, what arrangement will be made by the Directors of your Railroad in conveying contributions to our State Fair.

Yours, truly and respectfully,  
Rev. Dr. Potter, of Albany, has been elected Provisional Bishop of New York, as successor to Bishop Wainwright, deceased.

Deaths in Savannah by Yellow Fever on the 28th Sept. 5.

## Arrival of the George Law.

More Gold—Later from the Isthmus—Important from Mexico—Advices from South America.

The U. S. mail steamer *George Law*, from Aspinwall, with the California mails of the 1st inst., 737 passengers, and \$1,202,272 in gold arrived at New York on Tuesday night. Capt. B. W. Tenley, of Portland, Me., fell into the hold as she was leaving Aspinwall, and was killed. The names of the principal consignees on her specie list are as follows:—

Duncan, Sherman & Co., \$442,000; Adams & Co., \$254,000; Wells, Fargo & Co., \$117,000; Wm. Hoge, \$189,000; Drexel & Co., \$61,000.

The *George Law* left Aspinwall on the 17th, and Kingston on the 20th.

A great amount of rain had fallen on the Isthmus, and the *Chagres* river rose very high. The village of Obispo was completely flooded, but no serious damage done. This railroad was uninjured. The Isthmus was pretty free from robbers.

The Revolution in Mexico—Gen. Alvarez, in person, at the head of 2,500 men, entered the city of Yutela on the 4th inst., the government troops having evacuated on the 3d. Alvarez is pushing forward for Chilpancingo, where he will arrive in a few days without opposition, as all the government troops have been withdrawn from the State of Guerrero, except a force of 1,500 left at Fictla, to retard, if possible, his onward movements, which cannot be the case, inasmuch as Alvarez is in fine health, and leading a body of men who to a man would die for their chieftain. His intentions are to march into the city of Mexico.

By a courier which arrived at Acapulco September 7th, official information has been received that Vera Cruz has pronounced! And, from all indications, it is firmly believed that Santa Anna must very soon abdicate.

From Peru—The most notable circumstance in the reported capture of President Echagüe by the revolutionary party. The report, however, is not confirmed by the latest accounts. The President of the Council of the State has issued a decree forbidding citizens or others subject to the laws of the country from accepting letters of marque or to arm or equip privateers in Peruvian ports during the pending war in Europe.

The Deputies have passed a bill to reduce the duties on silk goods, ready-made clothing and ready-made hats, and on carriages and furniture, from 25 to 15, and the duty on carriages and furniture to 25 per cent. The high duty of 25 per cent, on silk has undoubtedly given rise to smuggling, since, notwithstanding the abundant supplies in the market, the duties received on silk goods at the custom-house have been diminishing, as one year is compared with another. In ready-made clothing and shoes, which pay 30 per cent, the same thing has occurred.

**BOLEIVIA.**—The government was moving to the capital, where the sessions of Congress were to be opened on the 6th inst. The presidential elections were also at hand. The American Minister had concluded a treaty for the navigation of the rivers flowing into the Amazon which was soon to be presented to Congress for ratification.

## Arrival of the Steamship Alps—Four Days Later.

Boston, Sept. 28.—The steamship *Alps* arrived this morning. She sailed from Liverpool on the 13th inst., and therefore brings four days' later intelligence from the East.

Nothing new from the seat of war or from the fleets.

No change in cotton. Flour has advanced since the sailing of the *Arabia* (on the 9th) from two to three shillings. The market, however, had closed heavy. Wheat had advanced nine pence. Corn is quoted at 34s. to 36s. Tobacco firm and advancing. Coffee active. Rice dull. No change in the London market.

**PROGRESS OF THE WAR.**—Official intelligence has been received of the departure from Varna of the expedition to the Crimea. The whole force of the allies, under the command of Marshal St. Arnaud, amounts to 76,000 men.

It is not anticipated that any further expedition in the Baltic will take place this season.

The French or English vessels in the Bosphorus—all having left to join the Crimea expedition.

The Austrians still occupy the principalities. The most active exertions are making by the commander-in-chief to avoid a collision with the Russians.

Nothing new from Asia.

**GENERAL NEWS.**—There are rumors about new peace propositions—but nothing definite.

Prussia shows not the slightest disposition to join the Western powers, and assigns, as a reason for her continued neutrality, that the Emperor Nicholas has consented to evacuate the principalities.

The London and Paris papers contain little news of general interest.

The weather in England, France, and Germany continues as favorable as the farmers could possibly desire. The harvests were very abundant.

The cholera was gradually abating in all parts of Europe. It was also abating among the Russians and allied troops.

Prince Albert had returned to England.

It is said that Queen Victoria will visit Paris at the opening of the great fair in May next.

**INTERESTING FROM SPAIN.**—MR. SOULE'S REPLY TO MR. CALDWELL.—Affairs in Spain are in a comparatively tranquil state, the efforts of the government being directed towards the coming elections for the Cortez.

The American minister, Mr. Soule, has written a most excellent letter in reply to the articles which have appeared in the Madrid and other journals, and of having taken a participation in the late revolution, and of having fled from his post, &c., &c. Mr. Soule says, in his letter, that he had fled because it was his pleasure so to do, and that he had not been held responsible for his acts or conduct. The

fear of being insulted by persons opposed to him did not induce him to leave his post. He neither fears the snuff of his eminent fellow-men, nor the dangers of assassination. As to the insinuations of the newspapers, they are beneath his contempt, and he would leave the authors to the infamy of their inventions.

## Still Later from Europe—Arrival of the America at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Sept. 28.—The Cunard mail steamship *America* arrived this morning. She sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, the 16th inst. [Three days after the *Alps*.]

Nothing had transpired since the departure of the *Alps* of an important character.

The market for breadstuffs had declined since the arrival of the *Alps*. Flour is quoted at 13th. Philadelphia and Baltimore flour is quoted at 30s. a 31s. Ohio 32s. Corn 33s. a 34s. Provisions dull. Groceries firm.

No change in the cotton quotations—the market drooping; Sales for the week, 41,000 bales.

American stocks dull. Consols are a shade lower, closing at 95 3/4 to 95 1/2.

The expedition which had sailed for the Crimea consisted of six hundred ships—the largest fleet the world ever saw.

From Berlin and Vienna we have nothing new. Reports relative to peace propositions are still rife. The continental advices by the *America* possess but little interest.

## Town Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, called by the Mayor, for the purpose of adopting measures for the relief of the suffering sick of Savannah: The Mayor of Police being absent from town, Col. Jas. T. Miller was called to the Chair, and Jas. G. Swann appointed Secretary.

Mr. Landon, Esq., after a few appropriate remarks, introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, The present distressed condition of our sister city of Savannah strongly appeals to the sympathy and pecuniary aid of this our favored town: Therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of Seven be appointed by the Chair to solicit subscriptions from our citizens for the relief of the suffering sick of Savannah: and that the Committee be authorized to call upon the Mayor of Savannah for the amount collected by them.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee under the foregoing resolution: Messrs. J. H. Fulton, R. H. Cowan, W. W. Harris, J. H. Flanner, M. Landon, S. D. Wallace, and S. Kahnweiler.

Resolved, That the Committee be authorized to receive and disburse money for the relief of the suffering sick of Savannah, and to make such arrangements as may be deemed proper for that purpose.

On motion of James S. Green, Esq., the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary; and that the papers of the town be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion of Isaac Northrop, Esq., the meeting adjourned. J. T. MILLER, Ch'm'n.

## MARRIED.

In Conwayboro', S. C., 27th Sept. inst., by the Rev. Mr. E. M. WILLIAMS, Mr. WILLIAM E. LELAND to Miss F. FRANCES, youngest daughter of Mr. J. I. Richmond.

## DIED.

In this town, on the 28th inst., at her residence on Princess Street, CATHERINE, wife of Mr. John B. Craig, aged 34 years.

In the vicinity of Clinton, Sampson county, on the 13th Sept. inst., Miss SUSAN P., second daughter of James T. and Margaret Matthis. The deceased was about 15 years of age, and was a member of the Clinton Female Institute at the time of her death. Immediately upon the intelligence of her death reaching the Institute, the proceedings contained in the following obituary notice were adopted:—

On the 13th inst., the young lady, Miss Susan P. Matthis, a member of Clinton Female Institute, school exercises were suspended, the bell tolled, and the young ladies assembled in the school-room to mourn for the death of their friend, the young lady chose a committee, and the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—a copy of which are respectfully submitted to the friends of the deceased, and the request that they be entered on the records of the Institute:—

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE, Sept. 13, 1854.

WHEREAS, In his will, the late Mr. J. I. Richmond, has seen fit to remove from among us one of our number; who, as a melancholy duty, desire to offer a feeble tribute to one who was truly and deservedly a general favorite. By her talents, and her sweet and winning manners, she had endeared herself to all who knew her, and to all those familiar with her, and we have been gladdened by her presence. We lament our loss, we would not forget those to whom she is endeared by nearer and dearer ties: there is a home where parents are again called to weep for a daughter, and a sister, "May He who doeth all things well" give these afflicted mourners that consolation which earth can never afford.

We, therefore, unanimously offer the following resolutions: Resolved, That we, as members of this Institute, regret her loss, and as friends will ever cherish and revere her memory.

Resolved, That we offer to her afflicted friends in this great bereavement, our sympathy and unite with them in tears of sympathy for "the loved and lost" who was called so suddenly from among us.

Resolved, That, as an expression of our sorrow, and testimony to her memory, we do wear a badge of mourning for thirty days.

CAROLINE M. PUGH, JANE R. KIRBY, CLARA C. MCKIN, MARY E. BEAMAN, GEORGINA NIXON, Committee.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—(3 previous days.)—Flour and meal, notwithstanding the late date, continued to decline, and a further considerable decline was established; but since then, with reduced supplies pressing for sale, the downward tendency has been arrested, and the market has become common State, (which was most wanted for settling September contracts), recovered. The receipts, though not large, have been again called to meet a portion of the demand.

The demand for the local trade has continued moderate, but the material decline during the week has induced an increased inquiry for the market, and the market closed yesterday with more tone, though with no great degree of firmness. Our revised quotations indicate a decline, since Tuesday last, of 50 cents on 20s. and 20s. 1/2, and 20s. 3/4, and 20s. 1/2, and 20s. 1/4, and 20s. 1/8, and 20s. 1/16, and 20s. 1/32, and 20s. 1/64, and 20s. 1/128, and 20s. 1/256, and 20s. 1/512, and 20s. 1/1024, and 20s. 1/2048, and 20s. 1/4096, and 20s. 1/8192, and 20s. 1/16384, and 20s. 1/32768, and 20s. 1/65536, and 20s. 1/131072, and 20s. 1/262144, and 20s. 1/524288, and 20s. 1/1048576, and 20s. 1/2097152, and 20s. 1/4194304, and 20s. 1/8388608, and 20s. 1/16777216, and 20s. 1/33554432, and 20s. 1/67108864, and 20s. 1/134217728, and 20s. 1/268435456, and 20s. 1/536870912, and 20s. 1/1073741824, and 20s. 1/2147483648, and 20s. 1/4294967296, and 20s. 1/8589934592, and 20s. 1/17179869184, and 20s. 1/34359738368, and 20s. 1/68719476736, and 20s. 1/137438953472, and 20s. 1/274877906944, and 20s. 1/549755813888, and 20s. 1/1099511627776, and 20s. 1/2199023255552, and 20s. 1/4398046511104, and 20s. 1/8796093022208, and 20s. 1/17592186044416, and 20s. 1/35184372088832, and 20s. 1/70368744177664, and 20s. 1/140737488355328, and 20s. 1/281474976710656, and 20s. 1/562949953421312, and 20s. 1/1125899906842624, and 20s. 1/2251799813685248, and 20s. 1/4503599627370496, and 20s. 1/9007199254740992, and 20s. 1/18014398509481984, and 20s. 1/36028797018963968, and 20s. 1/72057594037927936, and 20s. 1/144115188075855872, and 20s. 1/288230376151711744, and 20s. 1/576460752303423488, and 20s. 1/1152921504606846976, and 20s. 1/2305843009213693952, and 20s. 1/4611686018427387904, and 20s. 1/9223372036854775808, and 20s. 1/18446744073709551616, and 20s. 1/36893488147419103232, and 20s. 1/73786976294838206464, and 20s. 1/147573952589676412928, and 20s. 1/295147905179352825856, and 20s. 1/590295810358705651712, and 20s. 1/1180591620717411303424, and 20s. 1/2361183241434822606848, and 20s. 1/4722366482869645213696, and 20s. 1/9444732965739290427392, and 20s. 1/18889465931478580854784, and 20s. 1/37778931862957161709568, and 20s. 1/75557863725914323419136, and 20s. 1/151115727451828646838272, and 20s. 1/302231454903657293676544, and 20s. 1/604462909807314587353088, and 20s. 1/1208925819614629174706176, and 20s. 1/2417851639229258349412352, and 20s. 1/4835703278458516698824704, and 20s. 1/9671406556917033397649408, and 20s. 1/19342813113834066795298816, and 20s. 1/38685626227668133590597632, and 20s. 1/77371252455336267181195264, and 20s. 1/154742504910672534362390528, and 20s. 1/309485009821345068724781056, and 20s. 1/618970019642690137449562112, and 20s. 1/1237940039285380274899124224, and 20s. 1/2475880078570760549798248448, and 20s. 1/4951760157141521099596496896, and 20s. 1/9903520314283042199192993792, and 20s. 1/19807040628566084398385987584, and 20s. 1/39614081257132168796771975168, and 20s. 1/79228162514264337593543950336, and 20s. 1/158456325028528675187087900672, and 20s. 1/316912650057057350374175801344, and 20s. 1/633825300114114700748351602688, and 20s. 1/1267650600228229401496703205376, and 20s. 1/2535301200456458802993406410752, and 20s. 1/5070602400912917605986812821504, and 20s. 1/10141204801825835211973625643008, and 20s. 1/20282409603651670423947251286016, and 20s. 1/4056481920730334084789